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ABSTRACT

The similarities and differences of Canada and the United States are explored in this Learning Activity Packet (LAP). Ten learning objectives are given which encourage students to examine: 1) the misconceptions Americans and Canadians have about each other and their ways of life; 2) the effect and influence of French and English exploration and settlement on the two countries; 3) the recreational interests of Canadians and Americans; 4) geographical differences and similarities; 5) population patterns in Canada and the United States; 6) depletion of certain natural resources of the U.S. resulting in dependence upon Canada; 7) the border, how it separates, in name only, the two countries, and the effects of trade, immigration, and tourism; 8) the problems each country faces in world affairs; and, 10) the differences in the economic sophistication between the Canadians and the Americans, Canadian fear and resentment toward the U.S., and American ignorance and indifference. Each objective has several learning activities. Several charts are also included. Other LAPs are: SO 006 141, SO 006 142, and SO 006 145. (OPH)

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

PERSPECTIVE

Rationale:

Today, Canada and the United States, dividing much of the North America continent, share a long international boundary. Much of our State of Maine borders the Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Canada, first settled by the French and the United States originally populated by Englishmen, both eventually came under the influence of Great Britain. Later almost a hundred years apart they became independent nations.

Developing at different rates the two countries have steadily grown. Both countries have their own separate identity. Canada, the much smaller in population, has had to struggle to avoid being dominated by her powerful neighbor to the south.

During this LAP you will examine the similarities and differences of the two countries.

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Objective 1

Canada and the United States are today very much alike. Yet each has its individual identity. In spite of the closeness the people of each hold many incorrect opinions of the other. As you begin this LAP let's identify some of your views of Canada.

Activity 1

List 10 facts which you believe to be true of Canada and then read Chap. 1 in Canada, Wonderland of Surprises.

Activity 2

After viewing the drawing on pages 58 and 59 of Saywell's Canada Past and Present list 4 or 5 pictures Americans have of Canada.

Activity 3

Draw a map of the United States and Canada. List 5 cities in each country, 5 bodies of water in each and the names of 5 provinces of Canada. When completed compare your work with a map for accuracy.

Activity 4

Using a blank map of Canada label the 10 provinces, the 10 provincial capitals, and the national capital. Use any source.

Activity 5

Using an encyclopedia or a World Almanac make 2 columns, one headed the United States and the other Canada. Compare the size, population, number of states and provinces, cities over one million population, and the dollars worth of exports (most recent).

Activity 6

Using the same sources as #5 locate and match three American states with nearly the same population as New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia. Also locate an American State with similar size as Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Alberta.

Activity 7

Using the transparency #1 locate the provinces with the largest French-speaking population. List 3 other languages spoken by the "New Canadians" who are immigrants of non-English or non-French origins.

Objective 2

The development of the two countries was influenced by the exploration and early settlements. The French largely explored and settled the St. Lawrence River area and Acadia (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and eastern Maine) while the English moved along the Atlantic coastline. You should be aware of these events and the influences that these events had on the later growth of each country.

Activity 1

Using Saywell or another source locate the travels of Cartier, Cabot, and Champlain. Use a blank map and trace the routes.

Activity 2

Using Saywell and an American history book locate on a blank map of North America the major settlements of the French and the English in North America. Shade in different colors the two groups. Date it around 1760.

Activity 3

After reading Ross, 66-68 list 5 basic differences in the style of living between the French and English settlements. Use the following headings:

1. Population
2. Type of Trade
3. Relationship with Indians
4. Religion
5. Settlement patterns

Objective 3

Many of the recreational interests of Canadians are like ours. Each country has influenced the other - hockey and lacrosse from Canada to the United States and football and baseball to Canada from the United States. Canada has some sports differing from us. You should become acquainted with the interests of both peoples.

Activity 1

The border is less and less an influence in the sports picture of the two countries. List the leading sports both hold in common. Compare 2 likenesses and 2 differences. Use Braithwaite, Chap. 8 as a source. Also use Chapter in CANADA 1972 on Recreation.

Activity 2

Many Americans play football in Canada's professional league. The rules are different from American. List 3 or 4 of them. Use Braithwaite.

Activity 3

Canada is a country of the North. List 3 or 4 sports of the Canadian winter. Read Braithwaite, chapter 8.

Objective 4

Canada and the United States share much of the land mass of North America. The major land forms flow north and south and Canada like the United States is divided into geographic regions. Geography, at the same time, makes Canada different. You should be familiar with the major geographic influences affecting both countries and the principal differences.

Activity 1

Using a blank map of North America label at least 10 land forms or water surfaces shared by both the United States and Canada. Use A Guide to Understanding Canada, p. 15 or How People Live in Canada, p. 10 or any other source.

Activity 2

With a blank map of Canada fill in the following major land forms. (The Canadian Shield, for instance, is a major land form.) These land forms affect the growth and development of any nation. Use an encyclopedia or How People Live in Canada , pp. 10-18.

Activity 3

Canada is a nation in the North. Being a northern nation has been a very important factor in Canada's history. What are some of the differences you would expect in Canada's development, as you know it, if Canada was located beside the United States instead of north of it? List 5 factors you might expect.

Activity 4

Canada's population concentration is east and west along its southern border. The major highways and railroads also run east and west. The St. Lawrence River is generally east and west. The natural geography is north and south, however. This latter fact affects trade. List 4 or 5 examples of this statement. You may use an encyclopedia or any other source. Ask yourself the question - where are the easiest places to travel?

Objective 5

Canada's population has concentrated largely along a 100 mile strip along the United States border. Canada's population has generally remained about 10% that of the United States. You should be aware of the reasons behind population patterns and be able to plot populations in both countries.

Activity 1

Using a blank map of Canada show the population concentrations in Canada. Show the location of the 10 largest cities. Also by shading show the density of population. Use Canada 1972 or How People live in Canada, p. 34.

Activity 2

Using an encyclopedia do the same as #1 with the United States. How do the population patterns of the United States differ with the Canadian?

Activity 3

Many Canadians have felt that because of the large size of the country it could support a population as large or larger than that of the United States. Yet the Canadian population has remained 1/10th that of the United States. In a small group talk about some of the possible reasons for the Canadian population remaining at the 10% level. Use any source.

Objective 6

The United States shares with Canada some of the Canadian man-made and natural resources. As more and more American resources are used up (depleted) the United States needs more Canadian mineral and water resources. The Canadian people and government are increasingly concerned with American use of the resources and are demanding greater control over their own future. You should identify and locate the Canadian resources and know those most sought after by the United States.

Activity 1

Great resources have been found in Canada and many geologists believe that there is much more to be discovered. Looking at pp. 32 and 33 in Saywell or slide #5 locate on a blank map 10 mineral resources.

Activity 2

Water is another great resource of Canada. Locate on the above map 10 major Canadian lakes and at least 5 major rivers. Use any source.

Activity 3

The United States has more than $30 billion invested in Canada. Some Canadians encourage the investment of more U. S. money while other Canadians are seriously alarmed. They fear

that they, the Canadians, will lose control of their own country. One American venture is mining iron ore in the Labrador Trough. Read the booklet on iron mining in Quebec, Labrador. Note pp. 22-25. Also read sheet #3. Using this information give 2 or 3 reasons why Canadians have mixed feelings about U.S. money.

Objective 7

The border separates the two countries in name only. Goods and people flow both ways across the international boundary. You should be aware of the trade, immigration and tourism which is of a cross-border nature.

Activity 1

Thousands of Canadians have emigrated to the United States to work and live. Many have settled in New England. Large numbers have included the French-speaking of Quebec and the English-speaking of the Atlantic Provinces. Using the source sheet #1 create a graph showing the number coming to the United States by decade.

Activity 2

Beginning with the Loyalists who supported the British in the Revolutionary War thousands of Americans have moved to Canada. The border meant little to the farmer seeking better farmland.

Travel was often easier north and south than east and west and that condition encouraged emigration to Canada. Using the source sheet #2 create a graph showing the number of American born in Canada.

Activity 3

Thousands of Americans and Canadians visit each other's country each year. It is easy to cross the border. Using Tourism in Nova Scotia read pp. 2-5 and any other part of the booklet, then turn to pp. 22-24. Do #9 under the word "DO" on page 22.

Activity 4

Canada is the United States' largest customer. It imports more than all of Europe combined. In reverse we are Canada's best customer. In 1968, for instance, Canada sold 67% of her total exports to the United States and bought 73% of her total imports from us. Using sheet #3A list 3 conclusions you could make from reading these figures. Also look at the two map drawings.

Objective 8

The United States and Canada have had historically close political ties with Great Britain. Both were British colonies at one time. Canada differs from the United States since it was first settled by the French and has today a large French-speaking population. The Province of Quebec is overwhelmingly

French. This French fact has created Canada into a 2 language or bilingual country. You can be aware of this statement and its problems.

Activity 1

Using Canada, 1972 as a guide indicate the percentage of French-speaking in Canada. Name the 3 provinces with the largest French population.

Activity 2

Historically the French have been behind the English in earnings and education. The French resent this. Many emigrated. In the last 20 years Quebec has changed and the French-speaking Canadians are fast catching up with the English. After reading pp. 80-82 in How People Live in Canada and reviewing the increase in student population list 5 or 6 gains that greater education can provide.

Activity 3

Some Québécois (French in Quebec) feel that they should form their own country. They are called Separatists. A few advocate violence to acheive their goal. Read "Conflict of cultures" in Saywell pp. 49-50. Pretend you are a French-speaking Canadian living in Quebec. If you were one of the 23% supporting the Separatists at the last election what do you feel

Quebec and its 80% French would gain by independence? Write out a paragraph.

Objective 9

Today, both countries are faced with problems and responsibilities. Each country assumes different roles in the world relationships with their importance in world affairs. Yet problems dealing with their own people within the two countries are much the same on both sides of the border. You should be able to recognize these and attempt to work out ideas for their possible solutions.

Activity 1

The United States is a super-power while Canada could be called a middle power. Read the chapter in Saywell entitled "Canada and the world", pp. 51-57. Canada, though siding with the United States in the Cold War has also acted independently. In a small group compare Canadian and American role.

Activity 2

Canada is faced with many of the same problems as the United States. In a small group speak of some of them. What problems do we face which are similar? What problems does Canada have which are unique to Canada?

Objective 10

Canada, though larger than the United States in size, is smaller in economic and military strength with a vastly smaller population and lives as a very junior neighbor. Canada has often been fearful of the United States in the past and more recently resentful of American treatment. The United States, on the other hand, has been generally ignorant of and indifferent towards Canada. You should be aware of how the feelings and attitudes have been created and how they have shown themselves.

Activity

The United States has attempted to seize Canada by force on several occasions. Canadians feared invasion at other times. American leaders have often offended and worried Canada by their statements encouraging the extension of our borders to include the northern neighbor.

Military invasion is, of course, out of the question today. However, many leading Canadians fear American domination in business, the taking of natural resources, covering Canada with American communication media (radio, T.V., newspapers, and magazines) and the like.

If you were a Canadian and wanted to keep Canada free of so much American influence what would you suggest to your fellow Canadians and the government? Write 2 or 3 paragraphs.

QUEBEC'S STUDENT POPULATION

	1962/63	1965/66	1969/70
Kindergarten	17,000	45,000	108,000
Elementary Schools	953,000	988,000	981,000
Secondary Schools	337,000	417,000	515,000
Colleges	55,000	77,000	119,000
Universities	26,000	34,000	63,000
	1,388,000	1,561,000	1,786,000

CANADA - UNITED STATES IN PERSPECTIVE

Sheet #1

IMMIGRATION from Canada to the United States.

YEAR	NUMBER
1820-29	2,297
1830-39	11,875
1840-49	34,285
1850-59	64,171
1860-69	117,978
1870-79	324,310
1880-89	482,865
1890-99	3,098
1900-09	123,067
1910-19	708,715
1920-29	949,286
1930-39	162,703
1940-49	160,911

CANADA - UNITED STATES IN PERSPECTIVE

Sheet #2

American-born living in Canada

YEAR	NUMBER
1891	80,915
1901	127,899
1911	303,680
1921	374,022
1931	344,574
1941	312,473
1951	282,010
1961	283,908

CANADA - UNITED STATES IN PERSPECTIVE

Sheet #3

Control of Canadian Industry 1963
(percentages)

		CANADA			
	total	Public	Private	U.S.A.	Other
Manufacturing	100	1	39	46	14
Petroleum and Natural Gas	100	-	26	62	12
Mining and Smelting	100	-	40	52	7
Railways	100	69	29	2	-
Other Utilities	100	68	28	4	-
Construction and Merchandising	100	1	87	7	5
TOTAL	100	24	42	27	7

Increased since then.

Source: Kari Levitt, Silent Surrender, Toronto, Macmillan of Canada, 1970.

CANADA - UNITED STATES IN PERSPECTIVE

Sheet #3A

	IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES		EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES	
1948	68.7	1,798,507,000	49.1	1,498,552,000
1949	70.6		50.6	
1950	66.9		65.1	
1951	68.7		58.9	
1952	73.7		53.8	
1953	73.3		58.9	
1954	72.4		59.8	
1955	72.9		59.8	
1956	72.7		58.9	
1957	71.0		59.4	
1958	68.5		58.6	
1959	67.3		61.4	
1960	67.2		55.8	
1961	67.0		54.0	
1962	68.7		58.4	
1963	68.8		55.4	
1964	69.0		52.8	
1965	70.0		56.8	
1966	72.3		59.9	
1967	72.4	8,016,341,000	63.7	7,079,396,000

CANADA YEARBOOK 1969